

In the United States Court of Federal Claims
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS
No. 22-393V

DARLA WILSON,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: October 16, 2023

*Leah VaSahnja Durant, Law Offices of Leah V. Durant, PLLC, Washington, DC, for
Petitioner.*

Naseem Kourosh, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

RULING ON ENTITLEMENT¹

On April 6, 2022, Darla Wilson filed a petition² for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*³ (the “Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleges that she suffered a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (SIRVA) resulting from the adverse effects of an influenza (flu) vaccination she received on October 9, 2020. Amended Petition at 1. Petitioner further alleges that the vaccination was administered within the United States, her injury lasted longer than

¹ Because this Ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action taken in this case, it must be made publicly accessible and will be posted on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, and/or at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/uscourts/national/cofc>, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2018) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). **This means the Ruling will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), Petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will redact such material from public access.

² Petitioner filed an amended petition on October 6, 2023, removing the allegation of chronic regional pain syndrome (CRPS) as a causal injury, thus only proceeding with a SIRVA Table claim. ECF No. 25.

³ National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all “§” references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

six months, and neither she, nor any other party, as ever received compensation for her vaccine-related injury. Amended Petition at 1, 3. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

On September 13, 2023, Respondent filed his Rule 4(c) report in which he concedes that Petitioner is entitled to compensation in this case. Respondent's Rule 4(c) Report at 1. Respondent found that Petitioner's alleged injury was consistent with SIRVA as defined by the Vaccine Injury Table. *Id.* at 7. Specifically, Respondent determined that "[P]etitioner had no history of pain, inflammation, or dysfunction of her left shoulder prior to vaccination; pain occurred within 48 hours after receipt of an intramuscular vaccination; pain was limited to the shoulder in which the vaccine was administered; and no other condition or abnormality has been identified to explain petitioner's shoulder pain." *Id.* at 7. Respondent further agrees that Petitioner suffered the residual effects of her condition for more than six months, and the scope of damages to be awarded is limited to Petitioner's left-sided SIRVA and its related sequelae. *Id.*

In view of Respondent's position and the evidence of record, I find that Petitioner is entitled to compensation.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Brian H. Corcoran
Brian H. Corcoran
Chief Special Master